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THE N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY

SPRING 1988

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THE N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY

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FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Members:

As this is my first letter to you, the first thing I want to say is a great big "Thank You" to the past officers. I think they did a wonderful job the last three years which were very bad for most clubs. NASC came through with flying colors under their leadership.

Now for the next two years, with the officers you elected, I believe NASC will again come through with flying colors.

First, it is the 34th year for NASC. That is a long time for any organization to survive, but with the leadership we have had in the past, we could have made it many more years.

This year our theme will be "New Horizons". I think we will hit some new horizons in the numismatic field this next year. We need the help of all of you to make this a reality.

The American Indian will be honored this year. They have been neglected too long when they played such a great part in our American History.

I am asking everyone to submit a rough sketch for our medal by the second Board meeting.

I think you, the members, should know about my recent illness. Early on the morning of December 25, 1987, I awoke with severe pains in my chest. I called out to my wife, Awanda, and told her. She phoned our son and asked him to come right over. My wife helped me get dressed, while telling me I was going to the hospital. Our son drove us to the hospital, arriving there about 5:00 a.m. My doctor was on duty so she immediately checked my medical history. I had had an angiogram in January of 1987. Another angiogram was performed. Since the first angiogram, the four arteries that were partly blocked were now 90% blocked. The medication prescribed earlier was not working.

After consultation, we were told that I should have open heart surgery at once. My cardiologist made arrangements for surgery at The Good Samaritan Hospital in Los Angeles. An ambulance came for me on December 30th.

I was taken to emergency at Good Samaritan. I was again examined for what seemed like hours. Finally I was in my room. The family had arrived by now. Then the parade of doctors. All parts of the surgery were explained to me and the family.

Surgery was done on December 31st. I was told the surgery took six hours. After opening me up they discovered a fifth artery was partially plugged so that made a five way bypass.

When I came to in I.C.U. I felt good. I had a nurse that watched me

at all times. After three days in there I was moved to another room for three days, and on January 6th I came home. I think that was because I was giving everyone a bad time as I wanted out of there.

After coming home, under the wonderful nursing care of my wife, I am doing real well.

Also, I forgot to mention, when the doctors said they would have to do surgery, I said, "No way, unless I can attend the NASC Banquet on January 30th." I was told it would be no problem. Now I am feeling good only with most of my hair growing out, I feel like a dog with a bunch of fleas.

I would like to say the wonderful cards and phone calls I have received have been deeply appreciated. It is nice to know so many people think of you.

One more thing that I think is important. "God bless you, Lorna." We all love you.

Corky
NASC President

After Six Interesting Years As Editor

Yes, as you may have surmised, this is my final edition of *THE N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY* as Editor, marking the 24th issue, ending a 6-year segmented obligation. This periodical will continue as it will be in first-class hands in my opinion. More information will be provided shortly.

Instead of making a huge production out of saying goodbye and thanking all who have helped in the past, I will pronounce the following: It has been an educational experience, and I personally appreciate the SUPPORT received from all contributors, including the *QUARTERLY* staff during the preceding six years as Editor. Without you, *THE N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY* would not be an award-winning quality publication.

To continue your support of the magazine, please send all future contributions, especially orginal articles (not previously published), to the succeeding Editor, Dr. Walter Ostromecki, Jr. at P.O. Box 4159, Panorama City, CA 91412. Like myself and other contributors, Walter is a member of the Numismatic Literary Guild (NLG), but do not let this keep you from being a future contributor. Please support Walter Ostromecki and your club publication! Send him something to print in a forthcoming issue to share with the membership.

As a final comment, I hope we have contributed to the education of our members by producing a publication one would prefer to place on the bookshelf for future reference instead of into the circular file.

Respectfully,
Gary Beedon, NLG

IMMEDIATE CASH FOR YOUR COINS

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ALL U.S. SILVER COINS
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The Ancestry of U.S. Liberty Seated Coins

Dillon Frost

It is interesting to note that coins were struck with seated symbols from the earliest times that coins were minted. King Lysimachus of Thrace, who reigned 306-281 B.C., minted a Tetradrachm with an obverse head of Alexander the Great and a reverse of Athena seated, leaning on a shield and holding Nike.

In the second century B.C., the city states of Maronea and Thasos, in what was called Byzantium at that time, minted a Tetradrachm with the head of Alexander the Great on the obverse and a reverse of Athena seated, holding Nike with an upright shield at her side.

Antoninus Pius, the Roman Caesar who reigned 138-161 A.D., minted a Sestertius with his head on obverse and Roma seated with upright shield at side and holding Palladium on the reverse.

Antoninus Pius also minted a Sestertius with his bust on obverse and on the reverse is Britannia seated, holding a spear with arm resting on upright shield. Britannia was the symbol of the Roman conquest of Britain.

Centuries later England used this seated symbol of the Roman Sestertius on their coins as a symbol of Britain's might and preparedness. It came about under Charles the Second, in 1671 A.D., when he minted the first English copper coin, a farthing, using a reverse of Britannia seated, the left hand holding a spear and arm resting on a shield on which were the combined crosses of Saints Andrew and George. This design was almost an exact copy of the reverse of the Sestertius of Antoninus Pius. This reverse was used on English copper coins continuously until 1937 A.D. when Leonard C. Wyon redesigned the bronze penny.

On June 30, 1835, Dr. Robert Patterson became Director of the United States Mint. Dr. Patterson felt that the head of Liberty on our coins was a very poor way to represent this basic freedom. So, on August 1, 1855, Patterson wrote to Thomas Sully, a renowned artist asking him to design an obverse for our silver coins. In the letter Patterson sent a rough sketch of a seated figure representing Liberty for Sully to use. In September of 1835, Patterson sent Sully a parcel of coins to give him more ideas for his drawings. In the parcel of coins sent to Sully were English pennies with the reverse of Britannia seated. Using the drawing of Patterson and the reverse of the English pennies, Thomas Sully, in October of 1835, sent to Mint Director Patterson his drawings for the obverse of the U.S. silver coins.

Christian Gobrecht, the mint engraver at that time, cut a trial die from Sully's drawings, which after

some slight changes by Gobrecht himself, would later be used as a basis for the dies of the new United States Liberty Seated coins which were minted from 1837 to 1891 A.D.

It is interesting to trace and link the symbols of our U.S. coins to early Greek and Roman coins minted centuries ago.

Editor's Note: 1987 Ruth Johnson Literary Award winner from the West Valley Coin Club "COIN" newsletter.

★

WINNERS OF THE GOLD

NAME	ITEM
May Berry	5 Dollars
Harold Donald	2½ Pesos
Richard Boling	5 Dollars
Pat Weeden	2½ Pesos
Emment Allfie	10 Dollars
Bob Northam	2½ Pesos
William Lemmon	2½ Pesos
James Barth	2½ Pesos
Chuck Dickie	5 Dollars
Al Hoogeveen	2½ Pesos
Boni Fimisho	2½ Pesos
Brenda Blanks	5 Dollars
Al Lyles	5 Pesos
Ron Muzzy	2½ Pesos
Frank Wask	2½ Pesos
Ronald Dyer	2½ Pesos
Lorna Wagner	5 Pesos
Joseph's Market	2½ Pesos
Charles Beers	10 Dollars
Ernesto Zepedo	2½ Pesos
Gwen Troxel	4 Ducats
Bud Johnston	2½ Pesos
Emment Allfie	5 Pesos
Tony Gollardo	5 Pesos
Ed Gagnon	2½ Pesos
Arnold Cowan	5 Pesos
Warren Bull	20 Dollars
Richard Trowbridge	5 Pesos
Ken Foulger	5 Dollars
Dennis Rocklein	5 Pesos
Emment Allfie	2½ Pesos
Louis Locke	2½ Pesos
Paul Borack	2½ Pesos
J. Diekald	2½ Pesos
Kurt Matsumoto	2½ Pesos
L. Koesner	2½ Pesos
Lu Richard	2½ Pesos
Matt Harper	2½ Pesos
P. Tackey	2½ Pesos
F. Guthie	2½ Pesos
R. Richards	2½ Pesos
Sam Bumpas	2½ Pesos
Ellen Hough	2½ Pesos
George Basna	2½ Pesos
K. Thompson	2½ Pesos

NASC Convention Highlights

A Report by Ethel Lenhert

The *Classic Thirty-Third Convention* of the Numismatic Association of Southern California (NASC) was held January 28-30, 1988 at the Hyatt Hotel in Los Angeles, California and had a variety of numismatic interests for all who attended. The theme of the convention was *YOUTH AND NUMISMATICS.* In keeping with the theme, the official convention medal depicted the heads of a boy and a girl on the obverse with the NASC logo on the reverse.

The bourse room was open each day with many dealers supplying all types of numismatic items for sale. Bowers and Merena held rare coin auctions on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

There were 41 cases of exhibits entered by eighteen competitive and two non-competitive exhibitors.

Exhibit Winners

A — United States (Sponsor: William O. Wisslead)
- 1st — Some Examples of the Randall Hoard Cents.....Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald
- 2nd — Thomas Jefferson's Monticello.....Gary Beedon
- 3rd — A.A. Weinman.....Roy Iwata

B — Gold (Sponsor: Austin Ryer, Jr.)
- 1st — Eight Coins - Seven Mints.....Austin Ryer, Jr.

C — Foreign Before 1500 (Sponsor: Albertus Hoogeveen)
- 1st — Some Selected Examples of Ancient Chinese Money.....Levin Messick
- 2nd — Kids Are Kings.....John Lenker

D — Foreign After 1500 (Sponsor: Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald)
- 1st — 43 Canadian Copper Halfpenny Tokens.....Dennis Rocklein

F — Specialized (Sponsor: Albert and Virginia Hall)
- 1st — Golden Anniversary of the Golden Gate Bridge....Phil Iversen

H — Private Mints (Sponsor: Bob Scott in memory of Mel and Leona Kohl)
- 1st — Great Historic Sites of America.....Ethel Lenhert

J — Juniors 14 and Over

1st Official Souvenir Bronze Medal of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.....Michael Reiter

L — Clubs (Sponsor: Murray Singer)

1st Redlands Coin Club Medals.....Redlands Coin Club (Accepting, John Lenker)

2nd The Birth of a Medal.....Orange County Coin Club (Accepting, Elizabeth Wisslead)

3rd West Valley Memorabilia, 1955 to Date.....West Valley Coin Club (Accepting, Walter Ostromecki)

M — Miscellaneous (Sponsor: G. A. Ayers)

1st Wooden Medals and Plaques of the 1876 Centennial Exposition.....Dr. Thomas Fitzgerald

2nd Some Fun with Check Collecting.....Dr. Walter Ostromecki

3rd Strange Money of the World.....John Lenker

BEST-IN-SHOW — Adult (Sponsor: Molly Kosoff)

Eight Coins - Seven Mints.....Austin Ryer, Jr.

BEST-IN-SHOW — Junior (Sponsor: George E. Moore III)

Official Souvenir Bronze Medal of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.....Michael Reiter

BEST EXONUMIA (Sponsor: California Exonumist Society)

Great Historic Sites of America.....Ethel Lenhert

Participation Awards were presented to Dale Snyder, E. P. Wallaker and Angus Bruce. Invitational exhibits were shown by Albert K. Hall and Virginia M. Hall.

During the convention a variety of numismatic programs were featured. Among these was a special forum with moderator Kay Lenker introducing Q. DAVID BOWERS who spoke on *Adventures of a Rare Coin Dealer.* The California Exonumist Society meeting featured Kay Lenker who spoke on *San Diegoana.* The Junior Forum was moderated by Eric Millman with a topic of *Boy Scout and Girl Scout Coin Collecting Merit Badge* by Al Hoogeveen. The American British Numismatic Society moderator was Richard J. Trowbridge with speakers Elizabeth and William O. Wisslead talking on *The Legend and Tokens of Lady Godiva.* On Friday evening the Bust Half Nut Club held its first West Coast meeting with NASC.

The Club Representatives and Past Presidents Breakfast featured a junior speaker, Michael Reiter, a member of the San Bernardino County Coin Club. Charles Colver was the moderator of this program.

The Awards Banquet was held Saturday evening. Banquet Chairman Ethel

Lenhert decorated the room in keeping with the convention theme. Each table had a centerpiece of a teddy bear holding a flag bearing the words *Youth and Numismatics.*

The Karl M. Brainard Memorial Literary Awards were won by: 1st, Virginia Hall; 2nd, Walter Ostromecki, Jr.; 3rd, Austin Ryer, Jr.

The President's Trophy for the best club publication was won by the Whittier Coin Club (Esther Bromberg, editor). Certificates for second and third places were won by the Downey Coin Club (Albertus Hoogeveen, editor) and Covina Coin Club (Awanda Ayers, editor).

The Maurice M. Gould Junior Achievement Award went to Justin Troxel, a 7-year old junior of the Upland Coin Club.

NASC's highest award, The Richard P. Goodson Memorial Award, was presented to Albert and Virginia Hall for their contribution to numismatics through NASC.

A special award was presented to Nathan Bromberg for his work over the years with the juniors.

One highlight of the Banquet was the installation of the new officers for the years 1988/89. William O. Wisslead installed the following new officers:

President	G. A. "Corky" Ayers
Vice President	Charles Colver
Corresponding Secretary	Richard Lebold
Recording Secretary	Harold Katzman
Treasurer	Albertus Hoogeveen
Historian	Leonora Donald
Historian Emeritus	Thelma Case
Board	Lorna Lebold (Past President), William Grant, Virginia Hall, Kay Lenker, Kay Northam, Dr. Walter Ostromecki, and Lynda Richard.

EDITOR'S NOTE: IF THIS ISSUE IS LATE

As several of you know by now, the past printer of our magazine sold his business late last year. We know that Murphy said, "If something can go wrong it will." Well, we heard the new owners recently had some sort of a legal problem which ended with "you are out of business." This edition may be a little late, so please bear with us if it is indeed late, and then hope that a situation like this never happens to any Editor of a club publication.

CONVENTION PHOTOGRAPHS

Best-in-Show, Austin Ryer, accepts award from Nona Moore.

Best-in-Show (Junior), Michael Reiter, receives a nice clock from George Moore.

First Place — United States, Thomas Fitzgerald accepts award from sponsor Bill Wisslead.

Best Exonumia, Ethel Lenhert, poses with clock from CES presenter Phil Iversen.

Goodson Award winners Al and Virginia Hall with last year's winners Leonora and Harold Donald.

Foreign After 1500, Dennis Rocklein with sponsor T. Fitzgerald.

Adventures of a Rare Coin Dealer

A Report by Mary Beedon

The Saturday afternoon forum featuring Q. David Bowers fit in very well with the convention theme of "Youth in Numismatics." The very interesting talk covered many of his memories during his 35 years of numismatics. Mr. Bowers pointed out early in the program how, during his adolescence, many people both in and out of the hobby helped him to gather his collection. Some of these avenues may not be available to the youth of today. For instance, he was allowed by his bank to purchase rolls of coins and sort through them at the deposit slip table and then purchase additional rolls with those coins he did not wish to keep. Very few banks today would encourage something like that. David also credits his first coin club with developing his numismatic knowledge. Though clubs have gone through changes since that time, they are still providing young people with a place to learn and grow in the hobby.

The majority of the talk featured anecdotes of his dealings with various well-known personalities in numismatics, or of events which helped shape the future of the hobby. In the last 35 years many interesting people have been involved with coin collecting, and Bowers has met many of them. His stories kept us entertained.

Auction Results — Highlights

Action was intense from beginning to end when the Lloyd M. Higgins, M.D. Collection and other properties crossed the auction block at the Numismatic Association of Southern California Convention held in Los Angeles January 28-30. The sale, conducted by Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc., brought $2,660,954 (all figures include the 10% buyer's premium).

Among the prices realized were the following highlights:

A 1921 Mercury dime, MS-65, went to a new home for $3,630, while a 1916 Standing Liberty quarter, MS-63, accompanied by a letter from the designer, Hermon MacNeil, crossed the block at $7,150. A 1918/7-S overdate of the same denomination, in AU-55 grade, realized $5,225.

Building an Error Display

Ronn Fern, NLG

Basically, there are two types of displays — Competitive and Non-Competitive. In Competitive displays or exhibits, the person is eligible to win an award. This category of display is judged for the condition of the material, its eye appeal, as well as numismatic information. Non-Competitive displays are not judged or eligible for an award.

WHAT TO DISPLAY?

Single coin/paper error display — A simple, inexpensive display can be made from one item of a specific error type, such as an off-center or clipped cent. This type of display lends itself to the kind that can be exhibited without the owner being present at the show.

Multiple coin/paper error display — This type of display includes more than one item. It can include errors of the same type on the same denomination of coins, errors of the same type on different denominations of coins, as well as different types of errors on the same series of coins. Some examples would be a clock of clips or off-centers on cent, nickel, dime, etc. Other examples include progressions like a cent series with a 5% clip at the same clock position getting larger with the clips progressing up to 50%. Multiple errors on the same coin or bill are also possibilities, such as a clip and off-center, or a crease with an ink smear. The combinations are endless.

METHODS OF DISPLAYING COINS

We will limit the article from this point on to coins, although much of what is stated is also applicable to paper money errors. There are many ways to exhibit your error coins. One of the key points to remember is that all exhibits should be built around the case that they are displayed in. Here you have basically two choices: make your own custom case to house the display or utilize whatever the show has on hand.

"Professional Tip" — From the aspect of displaying in a Competitive Exhibit, you will be much better off designing your own custom case than to depend on the cases available at the show. Oftentimes the show cases will vary in size and shape, causing you a possible problem in the appearance category of the judging. When you choose to develop or design your own cases, you can build them to fit your exhibit. If you plan on shipping your display around the country to different shows, the custom case can be designed with this in mind and can often double as the actual shipping container, cutting down your costs, while adding additional protection for your coins.

INSIDE THE DISPLAY CASE

Here, there are about four areas to cover. These include the housing of

your errors (holders), a title, description of your errors, and the background. Each will be covered separately in this section.

ERROR COIN HOLDERS — Two possibilities exist, using stock holders or, again, making your own. Error collectors are fortunate as far as stock holders go. Over the years, several different stock type holders have been developed by error dealers with the collector in mind. There are good items on the market to show off errors such as rotated reverses, off-centers and clocks of clips or off-centers. Any of these work well in an exhibit case. Regular 2x2's, or Capitol Plastic holders, also work well. A custom holder, designed to fit or show off your errors to their best is often the difference between winning the top award and placing second or third. Once you decide on the type of error exhibit you want to build, most any major error coin dealer will be able to help you get or develop what you need to emphasize your errors in your display.

Exhibit Title — This is a must for an award winning display. Many displays overlook the need to title the exhibit. A title should be simple and straight forward, and describe the type of errors you're displaying. The title should be large enough to easily read and centered in the display case. If you are a good printer, then freehand is a way to go. For those of you who feel their printing is only average, many instant letters (rub offs) are available and look quite professional. Another means to make a title is through the use of a stencil. These are available in many sizes and lettering styles through most stationery stores.

Numismatic Information (description) — Most error coin exhibits cannot stand on the coins alone. Your display should include additional information about the type of error, how it happened, and possibly how rare it is (off-center vs. a clipped planchet). Additional areas to supplement your numismatic information include the use of photos (enlargements) to show detail of the error as well as drawings showing how the error occurs.

Background — A background to your display can help to show the errors off. A simple background is preferred, and an example would be black or dark blue felt on the bottom of the display case. You can get more elaborate, but be careful that the background doesn't distract from your display.

Think about entering the exhibit competition now, as time is running out on making a "winning" display.

Editor's Note: Article previously published.

KINDS OF MONEY

Ronald L. Muzzy

Numismatics is the study or collecting of coins, medals and the like. With respect to coins, one dictionary definition of a coin is "a piece of metal stamped and issued by the authority of the government for use as money." And, historically, with few exceptions, pieces of metal (coins) stamped and used as money have been produced by governments.

As we all know, many different items have been used as money and are continuing to be used as money. Thus, beginning here and in future articles, I will show how money comes about in human societies, various kinds of money and what kind of money coins are.

MODERN MONETARY THEORY

In understanding the matter of money, we are fortunate to have available the insight and writings of the late economist Ludwig Von Mises (1881-1973). An Austrian by birth, around the beginning of the 20th Century, Von Mises was the brilliant individual who, for the first time ever, explained the role of money in human affairs, as well as developing theoretical understanding of money and its impact in economic exchanges.

THE GENERAL DEFINITION OF MONEY

In his major work, *HUMAN ACTION: A Treatise on Economics,* Von Mises presents what can be called a general definition of money:

> "A medium of exchange which is commonly used as such is called money. The notion of money is vague, as its definition refers to the vague term 'commonly used'. There are borderline cases in which it cannot be decided whether a medium of exchange is or is not 'commonly used' and should be called money."
>
> ". . . all that is to be predicated of money is valid for every medium of exchange."
>
> "The theory of money was and is always the theory of indirect exchange and of the media of exchange."
>
> (pg. 398)

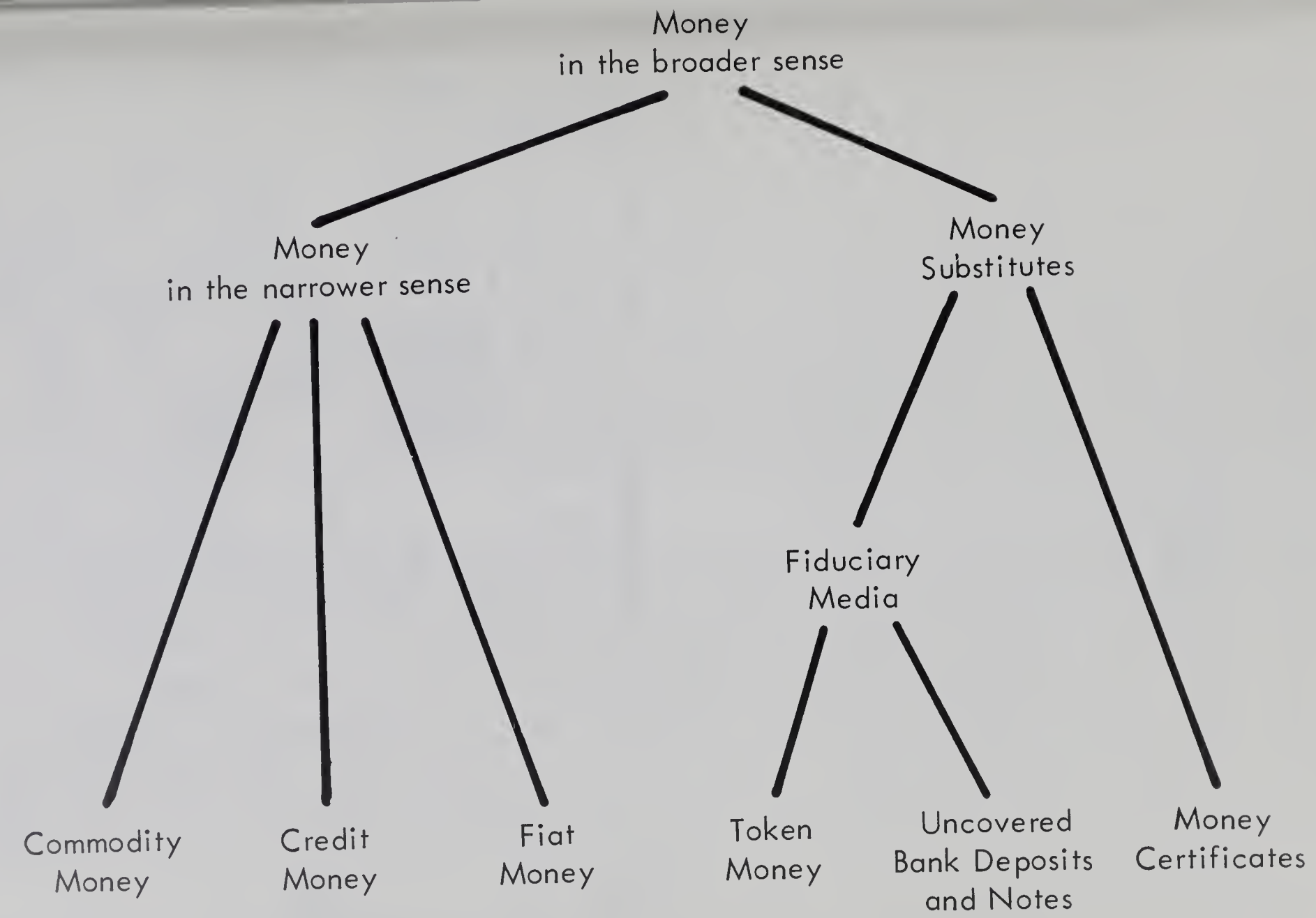


FIGURE 1 - KINDS OF MONEY

Or rephrased, the GENERAL DEFINITION of money can be stated as: MONEY IS A COMMONLY USED MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE.

This general definition covers everything ever used as money in human societies, presently being used in human societies, and which will be used in human societies in the future. As can be seen, the general definition takes just EIGHT WORDS. As a digression, Von Mises was brilliant in being able to reduce economic and money matters to their basic fundamentals.

Of course, the above general definition of money is "non-specific." Nothing in the general definition gives one any way of determining what is, and what is not, a "commonly used medium of exchange," and thus what is, and what is not, money. However, although money cannot be precisely defined with respect to when a medium of exchange becomes commonly used, and thus "money," the point at which something becomes a medium of exchange can be, at least in theory, precisely defined. This I will discuss in more detail in the next issue. In the meantime, Figure 1 presents the various kinds of money, the terminology due to Von Mises.

When used as money, coins are commodity money, fiat money, or token money.

(continued next issue)

NU-MIS-TAKES by FRANK WASK

SOMETHING ABOUT SOVEREIGNS, NAPOLEONS, AND OTHER COINS

RECENT EXCESSIVE INVOICES

HOW THE SILVER DOLLAR IMPEDES THINGS AT THE MINT

As most people know, to this country of late have been coming large shipments of foreign coin, notably English sovereigns and French Napoleons. It is not new for foreign gold to be flowing in this direction, as there have been periods in America's history when it has been more or less disposed that way — periods of prosperity when the country's exports largely exceeded her imports, as in the past few months, and periods of adversity, when America's loss was England's gain, as in the case of the Jay Cooke failure, when plenty of English gold was let loose in the United States with advantageous results to the old country. But that was an extraordinary occasion. In the generality of cases the influx of foreign gold is a sure indication of prosperity for the country receiving it. An old banker summed up that opinion in these words yesterday: "The receipt of coin is an evidence that there is a balance of trade in our favor — a debt which the debtors can not liquidate either in stocks or bonds. Therefore they pay us in money."

It has been perhaps within the last three months that the shipments of foreign money to this country have become, as compared to previous years, excessive. Two million dollars, partly in American gold and partly in English sovereigns, came over in the ship Germanic to New York last week. Several millions of dollars in English and French gold alone have come over in the last two months. But, whether the money be in American gold or in French or english gold, it is all the same so far as concerns the fact that it is an indication of prosperity. Another banker and broker speaking on the matter yesterday, said:

"It is a subject that has a great many ramifications. But to a person who makes a practice of watching such things it is as plain as a, b, c. There is a balance of trade in our favor, as there has been for several years past — that is, our exports have exceeded our imports. We have more at home than we want, and we send it abroad and receive money for it. Instead of laying out the full amount of that money in European purchases, we only lay out a portion of it — one-half, for example — to buy something we do not have here, and the remainder we bring home. So when American money, or English money, or French money, flows into this country, in times and under circumstances like the present, there is but one conclusion to be drawn, and that is that we are prosperous. The very reason why we are in this condition, too, is that, since the day of the 1873 panic, people have cut down their expenses; they are not so extravagant as they were. What causes these excessive shipments of English and other foreign gold are the heavy exports of produce by this country this year to Europe. In England, as is well known,

the crops have been almost a total failure. Within the last few months there have been very large shipments of grain, corn, beef, and so forth. The beef traffic is increasing every year."

What becomes of the foreign gold.

"A gold coin is worth its value the world over," said an official at the Mint yesterday.

But sovereigns and napoleons do not circulate in this country. What, then, becomes of them after they get here?

If any one were to ask this question in the Assayer's department of the Mint they would be apt to receive information that might slightly surprise them.

"Come in here," said the Mint official yesterday, leading the way into a little strong-walled chamber, without a single window in it, looking much in a dim light of the gas like an enlarged edition of a safe. There were hundreds of chunks of smooth, bright yellow metal piled up on half a dozen small trucks. These chunks varied in size. One might be lifted with one hand. Another would require two hands. Others could not be lifted at all.

"There," said the official, placing one of the latter in the visitor's hands, "lift that." It was "lifted" accordingly. It was a good lift, too. "There are about five thousand dollars in that piece." said the official. "Move that truck once," he said, with a sly expression of countenance.

The most vigorous effort that could be mustered up failed to make it budge. Upon it lay seventy or eighty of those shining yellow chunks of metal.

"There are about two million dollars' worth of gold in what you see here — yes, over two million. These have been chiefly English sovereigns and French napoleons. They came here from the Government Assay Office in New York, where they are melted up. Exporters receive them, you see, in payment for goods and send them to brokers, who, in turn, send them to the Assay Office, where they get American gold coin for them."

Further talk showed that the Government is actually dating enough to exchange for the foreign gold either American coin or gold "bricks," or make in whatever shape the owner of the coin might desire. Of course this has nothing to do with the transactions of the American exporter, who wants what he can make immediately available to the wants of his business — the gold dollar. But it has a bearing on the business of dentists and goldbeaters which will presently be explained.

All the foreign coin thus received in New York — or at leat the bulk of it — goes to the Assayer's office there for exchange. Here the clock-work method that characterizes all the Government departments steps in. Not a single foreign coin of all the millions that go there yearly is "passed" or paid for until its value is ascertained. To do this involves some work. Weight and quality are the things sought. It is first weighed, then put in a pot and melted. Sometimes the pot absorbs some of it, and then it has to be broken up and melted itself. If there is even so little as an eighth of an ounce absorbed the pot must be broken and that precious morsel eliminated from it. After it is melted it is weighed again. Allowance is made for the slight loss it must necessarily sustain in passing through crucibles, and, with this allowance, it must exactly compare with its original weight as a coin. After its value is thus ascertained,

the broker or whoever brought it there receives its equivalent in American gold or gold in any other shape he may wish.

Another consideration obtains in the melting-up process, and this is to make sure that no counterfeit coin shall be palmed off on the Government. Rarely does this occur in the case of gold coin, for the reason that the brokers and others who bring them are generally expert in detecting counterfeits themselves; but in the silver Mexican dollar it frequently happens, more so, probably, than in any other coin of that denomination.

Burden of the gold coinage complaint.

In connection with this system of dealing with the foreign gold that comes to this country, there has lately been some complaint from commercial people in New York about the delay incident to the return to them, through the Assayer's office, of the equivalent to this gold. Usually this equivalent is in American double eagles or twenty-dollar gold pieces. The routine to be gone through in the melting up and recoining of the foreign gold into American money, as above shown, necessitates some delay, but that is not what is making the trouble now. The delay caused by this is but slight and is never sufficient to raise a murmur. There is another thing beyond this, which has existed since the passage of the silver bill, but which has only recently, owing to the increased receipts of foreign money here, made itself felt in commercial circles. It is the coinage of the silver dollar. In brief, the silver dollar has turned out to be a terrible bore. It monopolizes the time of the Philadelphia Mint to such an extent that the recoinage of the foreign gold that comes here in bars from the New York assay office is almost out of the question. This is the basis of the matter that is making New York business men clamor. New York has no mint—only an Assay Office. The English sovereigns and other coins, as stated, are assayed there and sent on here for recoinage into American twenty-dollar gold pieces, after which they go back to the Assay Office, and ultimately into the hands of the original receivers of the foreign money. But the law governing the coinage of the silver dollar renders the Mint here unable to give much time to the gold at present. There are $3,5000,000 in gold at Mint now awaiting coinage for these New York parties, and though it would not take long to strike this amount off, if they could get to work on it, the silver dollar crowds it out entirely and gives them no chance. The whole situation was summed up by Colonel Bosbyshell, chief coiner at the Mint, yesterday.

"The law," said he, "requires that the Mints shall coin $2,000,000 of silver per month. Of this amount our Mint here has approximated $1,800,000 for sometime past. The capacity of the Mint for the coinage of silver, working eight hours, is about $50,000 a day. The amount required of us is $70,000 a day, obliging us to make $20,000 above our proper capacity. At this rate we have no chance to coin gold. It would be different if this was subsidiary silver we were coining—silver in denominations less than a dollar—for we could coin gold between times. But so long as it's the standard dollar, at this rate we have no chance."

The several ruling causes.

There are six mints in the country, besides general assay offices. The Philadelphia Mint appears to get the heaviest part of the work. This is on account of its being the most acces-

sible to the market where the Government buys most of its silver. Surprising as it seems, the United States, according to the gentleman above quoted, buys more silver in London than it does in the West. This is because it can be bought cheaper. In the West silver men are always scheming and cornering to keep up with the market.

"We can buy silver in Nevada, ship it here, coin it and ship it back again cheaper than it can be coined in the Mint at San Francisco," said Colonel Bosbyshell. "Supplies here are cheaper, living is cheaper, and everything, in fact, is on a cheaper scale than in California. As to the complaints in New York about the delay in coining gold, it is plain, under the circumstances, that the fault is not here. We have to obey the law. We are not more than three and a half millions behind in the gold coinage. About two months, if it was allowed us, would satisfy the demand for gold, I think. If the law gave the Secretary of the Treasury any discretion in the matter then there would have been no trouble. But it does not, hence there is this complaint."

Wonder has been expressed that the Assistant United States Treasury Office in New York should not come to the rescue when any hitch like this arose. It is said to have always on hand between $70,000,000 and $100,000,000 in gold, locked up in its vaults. However, as the Secretary of the Treasury has recently ordered $15,000,000 to be placed at the disposal of the disbursing agent in lieu of the uncoined foreign bars, it is likely there will be no more complaining, at least for a time. It is not certain, however, that the trouble is over, for, as long as the Philadelphia Mint has the burden of the silver coinage, as it has now, it can not find time to attend to the gold. The San Francisco Mint, on account of the high price of silver in the West, is practically idle. No help can be expected from any of the Western mints so long as the Government buys its silver in the East. The Philadelphia Mint and the New Orleans Mint, being accessible ones, are the ones that come in for the heavy work, or, rather, the Philadelphia Mint alone, for the New Orleans concern is much smaller, having a capacity for only about $400,000 a month. Those 2,000,000 standard silver dollars a month must be got out somehow, and the Philadelphia Mint comes in for the big share of the burden, as already shown. And so long as the other Mints do not help it there is little show for its coinage of gold: and so long as silver keeps up in the West, there is but slight prospect of the Western Mints being set to work to help it. Indeed, it looks as though the trouble was just beginning, for there is a rumor that Western silver men have found a better market in China for their metal than in America, and are shipping it there.

The latest notable invoices of gold came from the French and German revenues, and are either in coin of their coinage or in bars of their Mint standard. It was stated in London dispatches of the 6th instant that "the gold shipped from France for America since these importations commenced, is estimated at $4,000,000, and of this sum about half has already arrived. Following one statement of the 2d instant, in which the arrivals were brought down to the close of August, it appears that a much larger sum has been received, chiefly from continental ports, Havre, Hamburg and Bremen. On September 3, the Frisia, from Hamburg, landed $1,370,850 and the Gallia, from Liverpool, $291,990. On September 4 the Labrador brought from Havre $1,276,000,

and the Saratoga $380,000 from Havana. September 6 again the Oder brought $455,000 and the Germania $2,000,000 all practically from the continent. September 9 the Algeria landed $1,556,200, and the St. Laurent, from Havre, $1,595,000. September 10 the Wieland brought $1,290,000 and the Weser $450,000, both from the continent. The total September 1 to 10, was $10,665,010, an unprecedented amount to come from continental sources chiefly in so short a time."

Counterfeit gold and silver bricks.

In the operations of the Philadelphia Mint there are some little details which may prove interesting. The necessity for its having all the facilities possible for detecting the spurious from the genuine in gold and silver will not be realized until it is known that wuite a trade in the way of exchange business is constantly going on between the Mint and outsiders who may have constant use for gold leaf in a professional way, or with chance possessors who may have old jewelry and watch chains, or for the may who may be lucky enough to have a pocketful of dust or a gold "brick." Dentists and gold-beaters and pawnbrokers do quite a business with the Mint here in Philadelphia. They frequently supply gold-beaters with metal in good shape for making gold foil and gold leaf.

Pawn-brokers with their ear-rings, and their breastpins, and their watch chains, and their shirt studs, and their sleeve buttons, and their bracelets, and their watches, and their gold-headed canes, and their neck chains and what not—evidences of the misfortunes of humanity—find the Mint a God-send to them. There they repair with their truck after it has been forfeited—or at least with much of it as they are unable to sell at the price they want—and get its equivalent in coin. A considerable traffic—ifthat in which there is no profit to either side may be termed such—is going on in this way between the Mint and the pawnbrokers all the time. Dentists, too, receive in some instances all their material for the manufacture of plates there, and the quantity of gold that goes out for this purpose is considerable.

But about counterfeit bricks. "We get bricks here sometimes," said the Mint official, "with holes bored in them, filled with lead and galvanized over. Sometimes, too, we get what appears to be a gold brick until we come to examine it and find it 'filled.' The other day a man came here with a brick that you would have thought was worth about twenty thousand sollars. Came to examine it, found it worth nothing. It was filled, just a little touch of gold on the surface."

"What did you do with the man?"

"Did nothing. Oh, he was honest enough. He had been taken in by some sharpers in the West, who had palmed that off on him for a large sum of money as a genuine gold brick. There are many instances of that kind. It's not the first that occurred here. So you see there is need of all this care and scrutiny of the gold that comes to us."

A brick on which there is no discount

Hardly was this explanation finished until there was little stir in the weigh room. First there entered a stout, chunky individual, looking like a prosperous, well-fed drayman, carrying in his sinewy arms a small banded and riveted wooden box. Everybody in the room seemed to know what this meant. The box was about a foot long

and half a foot wide. Following the drayman came a young man with an unsigned receipt in one hand. The box was placed on a stout table and the employes began to bustle about and get the scales in order.

"There's some gold now," said the polite official, "dust or bars. We'll see presently."

A hatchet was brought, the iron bands were cut and the wooden box opened.

"I believe it's a single brick," said one of the men.

It was a single brick, and there was a little outburst of surprise among everybody at its enormous size.

"What's its value?" asked one.

"Twenty-three thousand three hundred and five dollars and seventy-one cents," said another.

Sure enough. There was the value stamped upon it.

This brick was received from Colorado but a great sugar-refining firm of this city a few hours before from a customer in the far West in payment of a bill. After its value has been ascertained the mint will pay the firm, if they desire, in gold coin. Payments are often made in this manner by business men both in the South and West. Boxes of gold dust frequently come from Georgia and North Carolina from business men living adjacent to the gold mining regions of those States to wholesale firms here in the North in lieu of money. More comes to the mint from the South in this way than from the West. The bulk of the gold in the West goes to the mint in San Francisco.

Simultaneous with the arrival of the gold brick came a package of gold dust—a rusty, yellow-looking lot of stuff which could have been easily held in the hollows of both hands. It was weighed as the gold brick was, and the necessary entries were made.

That little bit of dust which could easily have been contained in the hollows of both hands was worth over a hundred dollars.

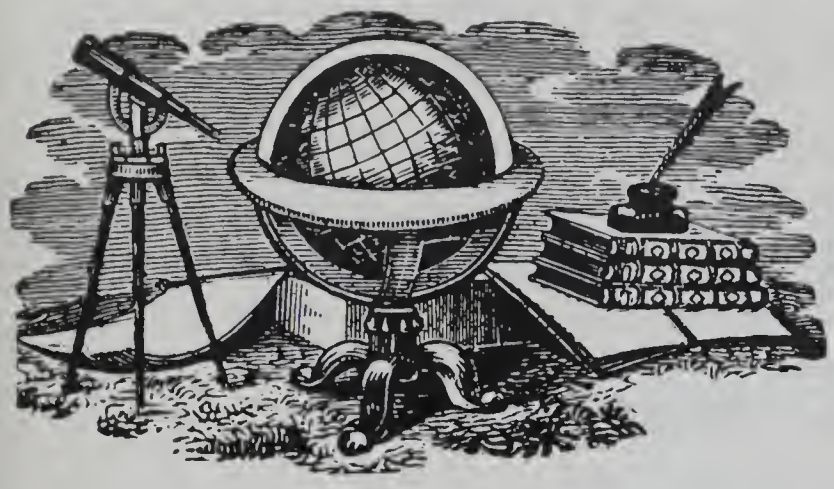
Editor's Note: The above article was from a newspaper clipping found in an old numismatic book, both being over 100 years old! The newspaper was the Philadelphia Times. *Read the article and let us know what you think the year of publication was.* ☆

Bust Half Nut Club Holds West Coast Meeting at NASC

Dateline: January 30, 1988
Event: 1st West Coast Meeting of the BHNC at NASC at LAX

Five BHNC members and many guests attended the First Annual West Bust Half Nut Club (BHNC) open meeting at the Numismatic Association of Southern California's (NASC) "Classic 88" Annual Convention at the Hyatt Hotel at LAX in Los Angeles, California.

Items discussed included: errors in Al Overton's Half Dollar book, the bargain in the Bowers and Merena Auction (1795 0-128 Half Dollar for $700), the photography methods used in the latest bust half supplement, and several other items of importance to collectors of bust half dollars.



BookRate

by
Austin Ryer, Jr., NLG

RECOLLECTIONS OF A MINT DIRECTOR, Frank A. Leach, 1917; Reprint by Bowers and Merena Galleries, Inc. 1987, Wolfeboro, NH.

I really liked this book. I found it almost impossible to put it down and found myself living through the San Francisco earthquake and subsequent fire. I am a strong believer that one should learn something when reading a book. Maybe it is just a small piece of history or a book full of information that you did not know before reading the book. There are times, however, when I read only for the pleasure of it. This book should be saved for one of those times when you want to read for pleasure.

Frank A. Leach is a very accomplished author having been a newspaper man for much of his life. He had the ability to paint a fine word picture with a few well chosen words and did so throughout the book. The book was written for his children to detail the events of his life as a government employee. The wording used is not the stilted style used by many authors of the period, but one that you might have thought was written only yesterday.

Ever wonder what it was really like during the "Frisco" fire? Mr. Leach was in the mint building during the time that the fire burned on all sides. He directed the efforts of the mint employees that actually saved the building. I had previously thought that the building survived all on its own and that no help was really required. Not so. Without the efforts of the 60 people in the building, it would have been lost.

When I first started to read the book, I had the feeling that Mr. Leach was a man who was very pleased with himself and felt that everything he did was important. I soon changed my feelings, and I also agreed that he was doing a great job. His good feelings about himself seem to be well deserved. I guess it is OK to blow your own horn if it is merited.

The information contained about mintages, problems with minting, etc., are well documented elsewhere, so just enjoy reading this book without worrying about anything. Have a ball. I know that I sure did.

CLUB REPORT

Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald

NEW MEETING TIME AND/OR MEETING PLACE

DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS —
California Federal Savings & Loan
North Side - Firestone Blvd.
Between LaReina and New Streets
Downey, California
4th Monday - 8:00 p.m.
(Editor's Note - The Bulletin did not give an address.)

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY COIN CLUB —
Pasadena Elks
400 W. Colorado Blvd.
Pasadena, California
3rd Wednesday - 8:00 p.m.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ANCIENT NUMISMATIC SOCIETY (SCANS) —
Mercury Savings & Loan
5201 Laurel Canyon Blvd.
North Hollywood, California
3rd Sunday - 2:30 p.m.

SUN CITY COIN CLUB —
Del Webb Hall
Sun City Civic Center
Sun City, California
3rd Tuesday - 1:00 p.m.
(except July and August)

HAVE YOU HEARD?

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB — Their December Bulletin reported that beginning in November 1974, there has been a goal of signing up at least one new member each month. The club has con-

tinued to do this since that date, a total of 13 years. Is it any wonder this club has such a large membership? Congratulations and keep up the good work.

STANLEY YULISH — Stanley Yulish, the new president of A.I.N.A., recently visited the Israel Coin Clubs of Southern California. Mr. Yulish reminded these clubs that A.I.N.A. is a cultural and educational organization dedicated to the study and collection of Israel's Coinage, past and present, as well as all aspects of Judaica Numismatica.

60TH ANNIVERSARY — The 721st meeting of the Los Angeles Coin Club on February 5, 1988 marked this organization's 60th anniversary. Founded on January 28, 1828 as the California Coin Club by then ANA President, Charles Markus, the name was later changed to the Los Angeles Coin Club. A report of this meeting may be found in this publication.

JUNIOR WINNERS — The contest for Junior Members, sponsored by the Whittier Coin Club (first begun in June, 1987) has concluded. Andrew Glover won first place by accumulating 270 points. Derek Glover received second place with 235 points. The third place award was garnered by Micah Clark. All the prizes were donated by member Dave Henderson.

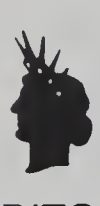
BLACK HISTORY MONTH — The Collectors of the Realm celebrated Black History Month by showing the film, "Lifting the Veil," honoring the Tuskegee Heritage. Featuring Booker T. Washington and Dr. George Washington Carver, members were treated to a coin quiz on these Americans. On exhibit was a set of the commemorative half dollars.

LONG BEACH CENTENNIAL MEDAL — The Long Beach Coin Club has joined in a contract with Gulfcoast Rare Coins from Naples, Florida for the sale of commemorative medals honoring the Centennial of the City of Long Beach. There are three medals in the set with three different designs, 1 ounce silver, 5 ounce silver and 1 ounce gold. Contact the Long Beach club for more details.

INSTALLATION PARTY — The West Valley Coin Club had a very unusual installation in January. Not only were the new officers installed and awards presented to those deserving members, but the installing officer was treated to a magnificent birthday greeting. A very healthy policewoman turned out to be a stripper and proceeded to entertain Dr. Tom Fitzgerald. Your club editor worked very hard to cooperate and should be remembered for his great effort.

and should be remembered for his great effort.

IN HONOR OF



NEWSLETTER EDITORS — At the recent NASC Banquet, Esther Bromberg, editor of the Whittier newsletter "The Wire Edge" (Whittier Coin Club), was honored by receiving the first place award. Al Hoogeveen, former NASC President, was the second place award winner as editor of "The Downey Numismatist," Downey Numismatists. Awanda Ayers, wife of our new president and editor of the "Covina News" (Covina Coin Club) was the third place winner. Congratulations to these three and all you editors. Without you, the clubs could not function.

CULVER CITY AWARDS — At the recent banquet honoring the Culver City and Bay Cities coin clubs, several members were recognized for their efforts. New president Ted McNamara presented the Myron McClaflin Memorial Award to past NASC president Paul Borack. Phil Faulhaber was honored as the designer of the club's logo. Bob Scott was honored for his dedication to the club with a "Certification of Appreciation."

BILL AND ELIZABETH WISSLEAD — These two Southern California hobby leaders were honored at the San Bernardino Banquet on January 9th. With 80 people in attendance, letters from across the country were read. These included Dorothy Baber (CSNA President), Al Baber (CES President), Ralph and Ruth Mitchell, Beth Deisher *(Coin World),* Barbara Hyde, Charles Colver and Cliff Mishler. Stephen Taylor (ANA President) sent along a special message but it arrived late.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB — The Russ Snyder Exhibit Award was presented to Richard Murachanian and the Ruth Johnson Literary Award to Dillon Frost. The George Price Memorial Service Award was presented to T. Thompson. A special event was the awarding of Life Membership #3 to Mrs. Agnes Ostromecki, mother of Walter who made the presentation. Paul Borack was then given Life Membership #19.

With this edition of the Quarterly, Gary Beedon turns over his responsibilities to our new editor. I've worked with Gary for the past six years and have seen this magazine grow until it is one of the best publications in the United States. It has been so honored by the American Numismatic Association. This achievement was the result of the very hard work and dedication of Gary Beedon. Gary will be missed, and we join with all of our members in thanking him and wishing him well. You've left us a very difficult challenge, to follow you. ★

Four Share Memories of Los Angeles Coin Club's 60-Year History at February Meeting

Dr. Walter Ostromecki, NLG

The 721st meeting on February 5, 1988 of the Los Angeles Coin Club turned out to be the most outstanding educational and festive historical milestone in the club's 60-year history. Members and guests were treated to an anniversary buffet and each was given a 60th Anniversary Commemorative Souvenir Cover (containing a 1928 Half Dollar and 1988 Dime) designed by member Dr. Walter Ostromecki. The Los Angeles Coin Club was founded on January 28, 1928 as the California Coin Club by ANA President Charles Markus.

The highlight of the 60th Anniversary celebration was a special educational forum hosted by four club past presidents: Ben Abelson, Jay Dare, Murray Singer and Tom Wood. Each reflected on the memories, events, collectors and fellowship that was and still is a part of the club's colorful past.

Past President Jay Dare, who was Vice-President in 1953, kicked off the numismatic memories by noting he had been a coin collector since 1930. He first learned there was a local coin club in 1948 through a flier issued by Adolph Larson, Jr. At his urging Dare took the dare and joined the club in 1949 and has been there ever since. He noted having the pleasure to enjoy the company of several of the "founding sixteen." Mr. Dare enhanced his talk by displaying some of the early club memorabilia including the medal struck for the club's first anniversary on January 29, 1929. The obverse bore the effigy of Howard A. Newcomb, and the reverse had the inscription "Honor The Living" surrounded by a wreath. The medal was struck in a number of metals including two in gold. He also displayed the medal struck for the second anniversary.

In his closing statements, Mr. Dare noted he enjoyed the close fellowship with club members over the years, especially the dinners held by some of the early presidents in their homes. "I am glad they pushed me into service right away, first as VP in 1953 and the Treasurer in 1954 and 1955," he said. "Regrets, I have but one, that in 1933

my limited financial resources permitted me to only obtain from my bank one of the 1933-s Walking Liberty 'Half' Dollars instead of the entire roll of 20.''

1963 President Thomas Wood, taking a back seat as he put it to the more senior past president Dare, told of how he became a member through a close friendship with the nationally renown auctioneer of the day George Bennett. ''George,'' he said, ''was facing a dilemma at the monthly club meeting with too much disorderly conduct from vest pocket dealers who sold coins in the lobby outside the meeting hall. He figured I, a policeman, fit the bill to stop the disruptions during the meeting, so he appointed me Sgt-of-Arms. Now all I had to do was convince the dealers to come inside and join, or conduct business at the proper times. Boy, what a dirty job now that I think about it.''

Tom, because he is an extrovert, seemed to fill a hole anytime the club needed it — refreshments, ticket sales, secretary, vice-president, gopher, etc.

Then he said, ''They had the nerve to ask me to be president, since it was the only office I hadn't held. Well, tried to use my work schedule to get out of it, but that didn't work. So I was stuck!''

Mr. Wood noted it was not uncommon to have meeting crowds of 150 and often three rolls of door prize tickets were sold. When asked why, Wood replied, ''because of the loyal dedication the members had for the club and not just winning a gold or silver prize.''

Mr. Wood concluded his remarks by re-emphasizing the congenial atmosphere of the membership. ''They bought about everything that was offered, even though they didn't need it. I am glad to have been part of this loyalty.''

The third speaker was past president Murray Singer, who joined the club in 1953 as member #415. Mr. Singer's talk was enhanced by an 8' table covered with old club photographs, journals, newsletters and newspaper clippings. Through these items he recalled memories of some of coin collecting ''Greats'': George Bennett, Karl Brainard, Richard Goodson, Dr. Charles Harbeck, etc. On the latter he recalled, ''Dr. Harbeck, a mining engineer, brought silver ore to a meeting and distributed samples to all at the meeting.''

Mr. Singer went on to say, ''In 1953, LACC was still one of only six clubs in Southern California, but by 1956 the coin collecting hobby had taken off and new clubs in many areas sprang up. Our membership doubled. We had a record meeting attendance in the spring of 1956 of 312. Our bourse dealers swelled to 12.''

Mr. Singer concluded his presentation by sharing the joys of attending yearly dinners in club president's homes and of the election of Walter Snyder to the presidency in 1962.

Although not part of the original trio of speakers, past-president Ben Abelson shared memories of a special wooden nickel set (only 90 issued) for the 45th Anniversary in 1973. He remembered smashing the eight sets not issued at the meeting, before the eyes of the entire membership. ''It was always great to do something special for the membership in the form

of a PNC, Wooden Nickel Set or Medal. They really appreciated the honor and actively participated whenever help was needed.''

Past presidents at the 1988 meeting included: Jay Dare, 1954; Murray Singer, 1960; Tom Wood, 1963; Ben Abelson, 1971; Val Morgenson, 1973; Paul Borack, 1975 and 1987-1988; Jerry Yahalom, 1977; Harry Greenberg, 1981; Maurice Getz, 1982; Bob Northam, 1983 and 1984; and Mike Rodriguez, 1985 and 1986. ★

Money is always there, but the pockets change.

BOARD MEETING

June 12, 1988	Hyatt Hotel at LAX — 1:30 p.m.

COIN SHOWS

May 15, 1988	Covina Coin Club 27th Coin-O-Rama Joselyn Center 815 North Barranca Covina, California
May 20-22, 1988	82nd Convention & Coin Show California State Numismatic Association San Jose Convention Center Market Street & Park Avenue San Jose, California
May 27-29, 1988	C.O.I.N. Airport Hilton Hotel Los Angeles, California
July 17, 1988	28th Annual Collectible Show California Exonumist Society Masonic Temple 695 Ballantyne Street El Cajon, California (North of I-8)

NASC CLUB DIRECTORY

AMERICAN BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Meets at NASC, CSNA & COIN to hold education forums; Mail Address, P.O. Box 652, Saugus, CA 91350-0652.

ANAHEIM COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Brookhurst Community Center, 2271 W. Crescent Ave., Anaheim (west of Brookhurst St.); Mail Address, Box 847, Anaheim, CA 92805-0847.

ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF L.A. — Meets 1st Sun., 2:00 p.m., Mercury Savings & Loan, 14801 Ventura Blvd., Encino; Mail Address, P.O. Box 227, Canoga Park, CA 91305.

AZTECA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Meets 4th Fri., 7:30 p.m., Union Federal Savings, 13300 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks (corner Fulton/Ventura); Mail Address, P.O. Box 33035, Granada Hills, CA 91344.

BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Tues., 7:00 p.m., 1130 M St., (YMCA Bldg.), Bakersfield; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1535, Bakersfield, CA 93301.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Mon., 8:00 p.m., Mercury Savings & Loan, 2920 S. Sepulveda Blvd., W. Los Angeles; Mail Address, Box 943, Santa Monica, CA 90406.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF TOKEN COLLECTORS — Meets 3rd Sunday of odd-numbered months, 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m. at various member's homes; Mail Address, 516 W. 99th, Los Angeles, CA 90044.

CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY — Meets quarterly at various places; Mail Address, Box 6909, San Diego, CA 92106.

CALIFORNIA STATE NUNISMATIC ASSOCIATION — Meets twice a year in convention in various cities; Mail Address, Ethel Lenhert, P.O. Box 63, Upland, CA 91786.

CALTECH-JPL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Church Lab, Cal Tech Campus, Pasadena; Mail Address, c/o H. J. Tanner, 115-6, Pasadena, CA 91125.

COLLECTORS OF THE REALM — Meets 1st Thurs., 8:00 p.m., The Elegant Manor, 3115 W. Adams, Los Angeles, CA 90018; Mail Address, 1929 W. 115th St., Los Angeles, CA 90047.

COUNCIL OF INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS (COIN) — Meets annually in convention in June at Los Angeles Airport Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Betty L. Brander, Secretary, 412 N. Myers St., Burbank, CA 91506.

COVINA COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Wed., 8:00 p.m., Covina Park Recreation Hall, 340 Valencia, Covina; Mail Address, 650 E. Bonita Ave., #403, San Dimas, CA 91773.

CULVER CITY COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Veteran's Memorial Building, Uruapan Room, Culver & Overland, Culver City; Mail Address, Paul Borack, 3125 W. Washington Blvd., Marina del Rey, CA 90292.

DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS — Meets 4th Mon., 8:00 p.m., California Federal Savings & Loan, Downey; Mail Address, P.O. Box 165, Downey, CA 90241.

ECHO PARK COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Mon., 7:00 p.m., 2613 Huron St., Los Angeles; Mail Address, 2613 Huron St., Los Angeles, CA 90065.

ESCONDIDO COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Thurs., 7:00 p.m., Joslyn Senior Center, 724 N. Broadway, Escondido; Mail Address, c/o Wally Butts, Box 27654, Escondido, CA 92025.

FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Miller Park Community & Recreation Center, 17004 Arrow, Fontana; Mail Address, P.O. Box 71, Fontana, CA 92335.

FOUNTAIN VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Huntington Beach City Hall, Room 7, Lower Leverl, 200 Main St., Huntington Beach; Mail Address, Box 921, Westminster, CA 92684-0921.

GARDEN GROVE COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton Savings & Loan, 12860 Euclid (1 block north of Garden Grove Blvd.), Garden Grove; Mail Address, c/o Mary Vitale, 10491 Cunningham, Westminster, CA 92683.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Federal Savings & Loan, 401 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale; Mail Address, P.O. Box 8474, Glendale, CA 91214.

HEMET NUMISMATISTS — Meets 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., 1st Presbyterian Church, Family Center, 158 S. Buena Vista, Hemet; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1290, Hemet, CA 92343.

ISRAEL COIN CLUB OF L.A. — Meets 1st Sun., 1:00 p.m., California Federal Savings & Loan, Community Room, 300 S. Fairfax, Los Angeles; Mail Address, Box 1661, Whittier, CA 90609-1661.

ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF L.A. — Meets 3rd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., 1st Federal Savings & Loan, 464 N. Fairfax, Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Murray Singer, 432 S. Curson, #7E, Los Angeles, CA 90036.

ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN FERNANDO VALLEY — Meets 2nd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Union Federal Savings & Loan, 15962 Ventura Blvd., Encino; Mail Address, P.O. Box 5022, Woodland Hills, CA 91365.

ISRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN GABRIEL VALLEY — Meets 3rd Sun., 2:00 p.m., Glendale Federal Savings Bank, Myrtle at Colorado, Monrovia; Mail Address, 15540 E. Lambert Blvd., Whittier, CA 90604.

LAGUNA HILLS COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p.m., Laguna Hills Leisure World Clubhouse No. 3, Dining Room No. 1 (through Gate No. 1, El Toro Road), Laguna Hills; Mail Address, P.O. Box 2070, Laguna Hills, CA 92653.

LEISURE WORLD COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Wed., 1:30 p.m., Clubhouse No. 3, Room 2, Seal Beach Leisure World; Mail Address, 13301 Fairfield Lane, #183A, Seal Beach, CA 90740.

LERC (LOCKHEED) NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Meets 1st and 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Lockheed Recreation Center, 2814 Empire, Burbank; Mail Address, c/o E. Gagnon, 1328 J. Lee Circle, Glendale, CA 91208.

LITTON COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., 5500 Canoga Ave., Bldg. 32, Room #3, Woodland Hills; Mail Address, c/o Walt Wegner, Box 521, Woodland Hills, CA 91365.

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p.m., Mercury Savings & Loan, 4140 Long Beach Blvd., Long Beach; Mail Address, P.O. Box 8101, Long Beach, CA 90808.

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Fri., 8:00 p.m., First Federal Savings & Loan, 465 N. Fairfax Ave., Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Paul Borack, 3125 Washington Blvd., Marina del Rey, CA 90292.

NORTH HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p.m., Mercury Savings & Loan, Magnolia & Laurel Canyon, North Hollywood; Mail Address, 14010 Leadwell St., Van Nuys, CA 91405.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION — Meets annually in September, Cathedral Hill Hotel, San Francisco; Mail Address, Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590.

NORTHROP AIRCRAFT DIVISION COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Northrop Rec. Clubhouse, on Crenshaw between 120th & Broadway, Hawthorne; Mail Address, 11260 Overland Ave., #208, Culver City, CA 90230.

OCEANSIDE/CARLSBAD COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Garrison School, 333 Garrison Ave., Oceanside; Mail Address, 2307 Dunstan Road, Oceanside, CA 92054.

ORANGE COAST COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Fern Hill Clubhouse, Warner & Graham, Huntington Beach; Mail Address, Keith Williamson, P.O. Box 10893, Costa Mesa, CA 92627.

ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Wed., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Federal Savings & Loan, 320 N. Harbor Blvd., Fullerton; Mail Address, P.O. Box 2004, Santa Ana, CA 92707.

ORGANIZATION OF NUMISMATIC ERROR COLLECTORS (ONEC) — Meets at Errorama and at ANA Conventions; Mail Address, 2105 Oakridge Ave., Madison, WI 53704.

PICO RIVERA COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Tues., 8:00 p.m., Security Bank, Rosemead Square, Rosemead; Mail Address, 8555 E. Marshall, Rosemead, CA 91770.

POMONA VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Sat., 8:00 p.m., 1st Federal Savings & Loan, 2111 Bonita Ave., La Verne; Mail Address, P.O. Box 36, Pomona, CA 91766.

REDLANDS COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Tues., 7:00 p.m., in private homes; Mail Address, Box 1510, Redlands, CA 92373.

RIVERSIDE COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Mon., 8:00 p.m., California Federal Savings & Loan, 3605 Central Ave., Riverside; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1028, Colton, CA 92324.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., San Bernardino County Museum, Fisk Auditorium (I-10 & California St. to Museum), San Bernardino; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1028, Colton, CA 92324.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Wed., 7:30 p.m., Pasadena Elks, 400 W. Colorado Blvd., Pasadena.

SANTA ANA COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Tues., 7:45 p.m., Sears Savings Bank, 18232 Irvine Blvd., Tustin; Mail Address, P.O. Box 2073, Santa Ana, CA 92707.

SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Mon., 8:00 p.m., Glendale Federal Savings & Loan, 3757 Sate St., Santa Barbara; Mail Address, Box 3877, Santa Barbara, CA 93130.

SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATISTS — Meets 4th Tues., 8:00 p.m., Mercury Savings & Loan, 2920 S. Sepulveda Blvd., West Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 943, Santa Monica, CA 90406.

SOUTHEASTERN SIERRA COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Bank of America Conference Room, Bishop; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1511, Bishop, CA 93514.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ANCIENT NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Meets 3rd Sun., 2:30 p.m., Mercury Savings & Loan, 5201 Laurel Canyon Blvd., North Hollywood; Mail Address, P.O. Box 221, Tarzana, CA 91356.

SUN CITY COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Tues. except July and August, 1:00 p.m., Club Room, Del Webb Hall, Sun City Civic Center; Mail Address, 28791 Carmel Road, Sun City, CA 92381.

TEHACHAPI COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Tues., 7:30 p.m., Veterans Memorial Hall, 125 East F Street, Tehachapi; Mail Address, Star Route 1, Box 475-7, Tehachapi, CA 93561.

TRW SEA/COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Wed. and preceding Mon., 12:00 Noon, E2/ Presentation Room, #1 Space Park, Redondo Beach; Mail Address, Jeri Highes, R5/2021, #1 Space Park, Redondo Beach, CA 90278.

TUSTIN COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p.m., Mercury Savings & Loan, 1095 Irvine Blvd., Tustin; Mail Address, 9143 Gardenia Ave., Fountain Valley, CA 92708.

UPLAND COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Sat., 8:00 p.m., Magnolia Recreation Center, 651 W. 15th St., Upland; Mail Address, P.O. Box 63, Upland, CA 91786.

VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Ventura County Library, 651 E. Main, Ventura; Mail Address, P.O. Box 3263, Ventura, CA 93003.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Federal Savings & Loan, 2350 Honolulu Ave., Montrose; Mail Address, P.O. Box 26, Tujunga, CA 91042.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Sun., 2:00 p.m., Reseda Women's Club, 7901 Lindley, Reseda; Mail Address, Box 4159, Panorama City, CA 91412.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Parnell Park, Lambert Road & Scott Avenue, Whittier; Mail Address, 15540 E. Lambert Road, Whittier, CA 90604.

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